CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics explores language in relation to society. This means that it is concerned with language as a tool of communication amongst different social groups of people in different social situations. Some scholars argue that the subject of sociolinguistics overlaps with that of linguistics since speech is a social behaviour and to study it without reference to society would be like studying courtship behaviour without relating the behaviour of one partner to that of the other (Hudson 1971 in Maria Georgieva, 2014:4).

Indeed a lot of the findings of sociolinguistics are highly relevant to the theory of language structure e.g. in relation to the nature of meaning and the analysis of alternatives in a grammar. However, while linguistic theory focuses on the structure of language and does not concern itself with the context in which the language is learned and, more importantly, does not concern itself with the way the language is used, sociolinguistics focuses on ‘the study of language in its social context and the study of social life through linguistics’ (Coupland and Jaworski 1997 in Maria Georgieva, 2014:4).

A sociolinguistic approach to problems of language and interaction target as the aspects of social problems that give people a common basis to understanding and communicating with each other (Chambers, 1995; Fasold, 1984 in Kevin Kempe, 2012:2-3). The origins and uses of initial language implementation have as great of an effect on social problems and inequality as do the perceptions around, and stereotyping resulting from the linguistic (i.e. tonal, phonetic, semantic, etc.)
variations of genders, races or sexualities (Fasold, 1984; Myhill, 2004; Skutnabb-Kangas, 2000 in Kevin Kempe, 2012:2-3).

2.2. The Variations of Language

Evin Trip (1972) in Geoffrey Finch (1972:29) identifies four main factors, the situation and background, participant, topics of conversation, and the function of interaction. First factor, can be included conversation at breakfast, or wedding ceremony. Second factor, can be included age, sex gender, occupation, social status, and the relationship with the speaker. The relationship with speaker can be close or have distant. Third factor, can be included topic about job, children, and news. Fourth factor, can be included interaction function for example apologize, telling news.

Variation or language register is main discuss in sociolinguistic study, until Kridalaksana (1974) in Chaer and Agustina(2010:61) define sociolinguistic as branch of linguistic that try explain the characteristic of language variety and decide characteristic correlation of language variety with characteristic social. Then cite Fishman opinion (1971:4) in Chaer and Agustina(2010:61) Kridalaksana says that sociolinguistic is science that study about characteristic and various function of language variety, along with language characteristic and that function in social.


The related study of kinship terms have been researched by Purnawita Dewi Saragih (2010) on her thesis *Pronomina Bahasa Pesisir Batahan di Kabupaten Mandailing Natal*. In this thesis she discusses about pronouns that used in Natal people in Batahan. From her thesis writer use as literature to strengthen research results in this thesis.

**2.2.1. Classification of Language Variation**

Sociolinguistics explains the differences about language variation classification. Holmes (1992:138-276) says that there are two kinds of language variation; (1) based on the user and, (2) based on the usage.

a. Based on the user

Holmes divides the language variation into three kinds, namely; regional variation, social variations, and social dialect. There are two kinds of regional variation, namely: international varieties and intra-national or intra-continental varieties. In social variation, there is Received Pronunciation (RP). It is essentially a social accent not a region one. Accents distinguished from each other by pronunciation itself. Dialects are simply linguistic varieties, which are distinguished in vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation; the speech of the people from different social, as well as regional, group may differ in the ways. In social dialect, there are Standard English and social status. Standard English is more accommodating than RP. It allows for some variations within its boundaries. In social status, there are castes and social status. In castes, people can be grouped based on similar social and
economic factors. Their language generally reflects these grouping-they use different social dialects. In social class, there are two kinds of social class, namely; vocabulary and pronunciation (Holmes, 1992:138-276).

Chaer (1994:55-56) divides dialect into four categories:

1. Idiolect is a personal variety of the languages. Every person has a language variation (idiolect). Idiolect variation related to the “color” of the voice, word choice, style, and sentence structure,. However, the most dominant is the “color” of the voice.

2. Dialect is a variation of the language used based on the user. For example of the Pesisir language dialects in Sibolga. It has different characteristics from the Pesisir language in Natal, or Padang (Minang).

3. Kronolect is variation of the language used by groups at particular times. For example Indonesian variation during the thirties, fifties, and variations of the language used in the present. Chaer and Agustina (2004:64) said that variations discussed are different, for example in pronunciation, spelling, morphology, and syntax, but the most visible lexicon, because this part is easy to change as a result of social change, culture, science, and technology.

4. Sociolect is variations of the language discussed about status and social class of the speakers.

b. Based on the usage

Language variations based on the usage is divided into three, namely: style, context and register. Style is influenced by addresses. Many factors may contribute in determining the degree of social distance or solidarity between people-age relative, sex, social roles, and whether people work together, or are the part of the
same family. It can be concluded that in addresses the style there two influences; age and social background. Furthermore, some points will be factors that may influence the context, namely: formal context and social roles, and interaction of social class and style. Style is different with register. It tends to be associated with particular groups of people or sometimes, specific situation of use. (Holmes, 1992:138-276).

Based on the classification above, it can be concluded that variation of language is a variety of the language used by society. In this research, the writer narrows it to user sociolect that divided by Chaer and the usage of style that divided by Holmes to analyze the language use of kinship terms by Natal family.

2.2.2. Sociolect and Language Variation

From the user above there is sociolect category that further writer use it to analyze the language variation. Holmes (2001), Hudson (1996), Romaine (2000), Trudgill (2003) in Marcin Lewandowski (2010:61) the term sociolect is often used interchangeably with social dialect. P. Trudgill (2003) in Marcin Lewandowski (2010:61) defines it concisely as ‘a variety or lect which is thought of as being related to its speakers’ social background rather geographical background’. In other words, it is the language spoken by particular social group, class, or subculture, whose determinants include such parameters as: gender, age, occupation, and possibly a few others. According to Wilkon (1989) in Macin Lewandowski (2010:61) who was the first to use the concept of sociolect in Polish sociolinguistic literature, sociolects are ‘language varieties related to such social groups as: class, community, and professional groups’.

2.2.3. Style and Language Variation
The concept of stylistic variation has always been central to sociolinguistics. Rickford and Eckert (2001) in Sze-Wei Liao (2010:55) offer three reasons for examining style in the study of variation. First, all individuals and groups have their own stylistic repertoire. Hence, the styles in which they are recorded may affect sociolinguistic analysis. Second, stylistic variation in speech provides us with clues for language change in progress. Finally, analyzing styles helps us understand the individual’s internationalization of social meaning of variation.

From an anthropological perspective, Irvine (2001) in Sze-Wei Liao (2010:58) views style as social semiosis of distinctiveness, Irvine emphasizes the community processes that create distinctiveness. According to Irvine, the role of ideology is of particular importance in speakers’ style choice. How speaker act and speak is ideologically mediated by their understanding of their social positions, the practices to which they have access, and the social space in which they are. Echoing Coupland and Irvine, Eckert (2001) in Sze-Wei Liao (2010:58) defines linguistic style as a clustering of linguistics resources, and an association of that clustering with social meaning.

2.2.4. Variation in Terms of Formality

In Chaer and Agustina (2010:70) Language based on level of formality, Martin Joos (1967) in his book *The Five Clock* distinguish language variety based on five style, those are style or frozen register, style or formal register, style or consultative register, style or casual register, and style or intimate register. Chaer and Agustina (2010:70-71) *Frozen style* is the most formal language variation, used in solemn situations, and official ceremonies, for example, in State ceremonies, sermons in mosques, the procedures for taking of oaths; the book of law, notary, and
decision letters. Called the frozen register because the pattern and its rules already firmly set in, should not be modified. In written form this frozen register we find in historical documents, such as the basic law, notary, papers, purchase agreement or lease. Consider the following example script adaptation of the opening of the 1945 Constitution.

‘Bahwa sesungguhnya kemerdekaan ialah hak segala bangsa, dan oleh karena itu, maka penjajahan di atas dunia harus dihapuskan karena tidak sesuai dengan perikemanusiaan dan prikeadilan’.

Sentences that begin with the word bahwa (that), maka (accordingly), and sesungguhnya (indeed) marks the range of register from frozen. The order of the sentences in the frozen variety is usually long, rigid, and complete words. Thus the speakers and listeners frozen register required seriousness and attention.

Official style or formal is a variation of the language used in state speech, meetings, department correspondence, religion lectures, textbooks, etc. patterns and formal register of already established rules firmly as a standard. The official register is essentially the same as standard or standard language variety which is only used in formal situations, and not in situations that are not formal. So, the conversation between close friends or conversation in the family is not used the range of this formal. But in the event of propose, talks with dean in his office, or discussion in a lecture class.

But in this thesis writer slightly disagree with theory above that formal register can’t use in family, formal register is important and must be used when speaker talk to someone who has higher social status even in family. Speaker can’t talk like they in the same age with the interlocutors, they have to use formal way adapted to its usage.
Business style or consultative style is variation of the language commonly used in regular talks in schools, and meetings or talks oriented to results or production. So, it can be said the great diversity of this business style that most operational. A form of this business style is placed between formal style and informal or casual style.

Casual style or informal is the variation of language use in casual or informal situation to have conversation with family or close friends at the rest time, exercise, recreation, and so on. Casual style uses many forms of allegro, i.e. the words form that shortened or utterance that shortened. Many vocabulary are fulfilled with lexical dialect and traditional language elements. Likewise by the normative structure of morphology and syntax not used.

Familiarity style or intimate style is a variety of the language use that commonly used by the speakers that already familiar relationship. This style is characterized by the use of language that not completed, shortened, and with articulation that often is not clear. This occurs because between the participant there were already mutual understanding and same knowledge.

From the patterns above it can be concluded that style or range of language use classification based on the usage. In this research writer discusses formal and informal or casual style that use as classification based on Chaer and Agustina.

2.3. Why Do Variations of Kinship Term Occur by Natal People in Medan

Variations of language occur because there are some terms between the speaker and opponent talk such as: age, gender, social status in family, and social distance. The writer use Holmes (1992:138-276) says that there are two kinds of language variation; (1) based on the user and, (2) based on the usage that related to
analyzing why do variations of occur by Natal people in Medan and narrow it to
kinship terms by using style in usage.

Language variations based on the usage is divided into three, namely: style, context and register. Style is influenced by addresses. Many factors may contribute in determining the degree of social distance or solidarity between people-age relative, sex, social roles, and whether people work together, or are the part of the same family. It can be concluded that in addresses the style there two influences; age and social background. Furthermore, some points will be factors that may influence the context, namely: formal context and social roles, and interaction of social class and style. Style is different with register. It tends to be associated with particular groups of people or sometimes, specific situation of use. (Holmes, 1992:138-276).

Language not only allows us to record, but also to identify, with considerable precision, an enormous array of objects and events, without which it would be very difficult to make sense of the world around us. Learning the names of things allows us to refer quickly and accurately to them; it gives us power over them (Geoffrey Finch, 1972:29).